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10/519,906	02/04/2005	Alexandre Cury Schmid	04304/0202236-USO 2918 EXAMINER	
7278 DARRY & DA	7590 12/28/2007			
DARBY & DARBY P.C. P.O. BOX 770			NALVEN, EMILY IRIS	
	Church Street Station New York, NY 10008-0770		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3744	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/519,906	SCHMID ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Emily I. Nalven	3744			
 Period for	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHO WHICH - Extensi after SI - If NO p - Failure Any rep earned	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY BEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA ons of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 X (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. eriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, bly received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
•	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 O</u>					
	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositio	n of Claims					
5)□ (6)⊠ (7)□ (Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are pending in the application. a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o					
Applicatio	n Papers					
	he specification is objected to by the Examine		Eveniner			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority ur	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		•			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notice 3) Inform	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summan Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Date			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mandel et. al. (US Patent No. 5,911,750).

In regard to claim 1, Mandel et. al. teach an air distribution system (col 3 lines 26-28) for combined refrigerators (40) of the types which comprises a freezing compartment (62) (col 3 lines 66-67 and see Fig. 3) and a refrigerating compartment (63) (col 4 lines 3-4 and see Fig. 3), an air- cooling compartment (ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below) lodging at least one evaporator (118) (see Fig. 3 and col 4 lines 22-23), a distributing duct (131) having a rear window (127) (col 4 lines 42-44) opened to the air- cooling compartment ((ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below), at least one front opening (89) communicating with the freezing compartment (62) (col 3 lines 64-67). The front opening (89) allows a user to enter the freezing compartment (62) for maintenance or regular usage and the term "communicating" is interpreted to mean that the front opening (89) entrance leads to the location of the cool air contained in the freezing compartment (62).

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Mandel et. al. also teach one end (139) opening maintained in communication with the refrigerating compartment (63) (see Fig. 3), and at least one fan (117) producing a forced airflow from the air-cooling compartment (ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below) to the freezing compartment (62) and to the refrigerating compartment (63) (see Fig. 3 and col 4 lines 23-26), characterized in that the distributing duct (131) carries a conduct (CON, see annotated Fig. 3 below) having a first end (side further from fan 117) coupled to the end Opening of the distributing duct (131) (see Fig. 3) and a second end (side closest to fan 117) selectively placed in fluid communication with one of the parts (121) defined by the distributing duct (131) and by the air-cooling compartment (ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below). (col 4 lines 29-34 and see Fig. 3), said • conduct being internal to the distributing duct (131) (see Fig. 3).

In regard to claim 2, Mandel et. al. teach the air distribution system characterized in that the conduct (CON, see annotated Fig. 3 below) is incorporated to the distributing duct (131) (see Fig. 3). It is interpreted that the term "incorporated" means the distributing duct (131) and conduct (CON) are placed side by side in the same air-cooling compartment (ACC).

In regard to claim 3, Mandel et. al. teach the air distribution system characterized in that the distributing duct (131) comprises a rear basic portion (78) (see Fig. 2 and col 5 lines 36-39) in the form of a vertically disposed tray (154) having a rear wall (50) provided with a rear window (185) (see Fig. 3 and col 5 lines 55-56) and defining at least part of a front wall (61) of the air-cooling

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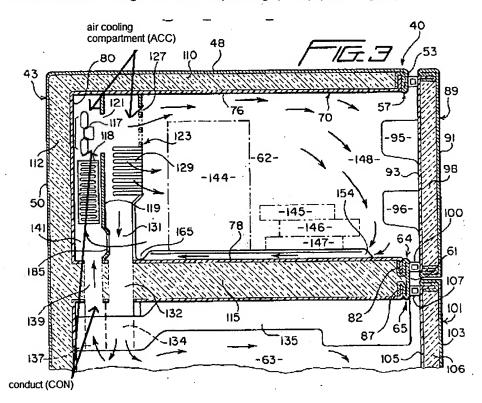
compartment (ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below) and a front cover portion (64, 65) to be seated and affixed against the rear basic portion (78) and being provided with at least one front opening (101) (see Fig. 3 and col 3 lines 42-44). In regard to claim 4, Mandel et. al. teach the air distribution system characterized in that the front cover portion (89) defines a wall portion of the conduct (CON, see annotated Fig. 3 below) when assembled (see Fig. 3). In regard to claim 5, Mandel et. al. teach the air distribution system characterized in that the conduct (CON, see annotated Fig. 3 below) is maintained in selective fluid communication with one of the parts (118) defined by the distributing duct (131) and by the air-cooling compartment (ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below) by means of respective front opening (89, 101) and rear opening (134) produced by the rupture of corresponding wall portions of the conduct (CON) (see annotated Fig. 3 below).

In regard to claim 6, Mandel et. al. teach the air distribution system characterized in that the conduct (CON, see annotated Fig. 3 below) conducts a forced airflow supplied through the inlet (132) opening coming from the distributing duct (131) to whose rear window (127) is operatively associated a fan (117) (see Fig. 3 and col 4 lines 54-56).

In regard to claim 7, Mandel et. al. teach the air distribution system characterized in that the conduct (CON, see annotated Fig. 3 below) conducts a forced airflow which is produced by a fan (117) that is operatively associated to the end opening (132) and to the refrigerating compartment (63) and which is

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supplied by the air-cooling compartment (ACC, see annotated Fig. 3 below) to the conduct through the rear opening (134) (see Fig. 3).



Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 10/3/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The attorney for the applicant contends that passage 139 does not function to distribute cool air into the freezer 62 or fresh food compartment. However, the claim language does not explicitly state that the passage must function to distribute cool air into the freezer 62 or food compartment 63, only that it be in fluid communication. Thus, as air passes through passage 139 from food compartment 3 to freezer 62, this meets the metes and bounds of the claim limitations. As passage 131 and 139 have connected

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passageways at the top and bottoms of their respective conduits, they are in fluid communication. Thus, for passage 131 to function properly, passage 139 is internal to it, as passage 139 is formed by the creation of the wall 119 within the duct 131.

The attorney for the applicant also contends that front opening 89 does not meet the limitations of claim 1. However, claim language in clam 1 has been interpreted that the distributing duct 131 is opened to the air-cooling compartment and the front opening communicating with the freezing compartment is another limitation not dependent on the distributing duct as they are two separate clauses linked by a comma, as in a list of elements that are part of the air distribution system. Therefore, opening 89 meets the limitations of claim 1 as the opening 89 is in communication with the freezing compartment 62 as it lets ambient air into the compartment when the door is opened.

Additionally, the attorney for the applicant contends that passages 131 and 139 are completely separate. However, they are combined together and have connecting passageways for air communication at the top and bottom of their respective passageways.

Additionally, air from the air cooling compartment cycles through passage 131 and 139 as the fan 117 forces air from the air cooling compartment over the evaporator 118 which mixes the air from passage 139. Also, air from the air cooling compartment passes through passage 131 and then through the top and bottom openings in passage 131 over to passage 139, thus through the entire cycle, air from the air cooling compartment is supplied to the conduct.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emily Iris Nalven whose telephone number is 571-272-3045. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisors, Cheryl J. Tyler can be reached on 571-272-4834 or Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Emily Iris Nalven Art Unit 3744 December 18, 2007 FRANTZ JULES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER